



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.  
Vol. LXVII.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."  
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

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No. 24.

## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

There is no better piece of property than a good Jersey cow. There is no property nearer to the heart of an intelligent farmer than a Jersey cow. Which is yours?

That farmer makes most money who keeps his cows out to stock on the farm where they are grown, and a herd of good cows will return him most for his efforts.

"Best, butter, pork and eggs are the chief anchor of the farmers of New Brunswick," said H. B. Hall at the annual association at Fredericton, and it is true as well in Maine.

The Auburn-Turner Center Dairying Association has moved into its new factory in the city of Auburn. They have in their new quarters a large and well equipped structure and are doing an extensive business.

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, in describing the experience with fruit in the Dominion experiment station, at Ottawa, stated that the great majority of the Russian apples, pears and plums were undesirable where our varieties could be successfully grown.

New England educators are not on the alert for the Provincial neighbors who visit the lead. The Ontario Minister of Education made announcement to the Parliament of that Province that a legislative assembly would be made a compulsory subject for examinations for graduates at public schools.

Have our apple growers readers been looking over the apple trees for caterpillars? If they have, we would thank them to report to the *Maine Farmer* on a point the town or the section where they are found plentiful. We entertain the idea that these worms so badly infested a year ago, will be practically free of the pest the coming season.

Dairying has been the financial salvation of Iowa through the hard times, says authority of that State. But there will be an easing up now that times are better, and horses, sheep and stock will pay better. The tendency toward dairy stock is checked and the farmers are mostly anxious to get hold of dual purpose cows as to grow stock to sell. This will reduce the dairy output.

Who says the business apple growing in New England is played out. It is estimated that the apple crop of New Hampshire, last year, has brought the growers two million dollars. Rockingham and Strafford counties alone scooped up one million of it. All this, as compared with Maine, because the blossom was one week earlier than here, thus getting ahead of the effects of that week of cold winds.

Mr. W. L. Gordon of the firm of F. J. Goss & Co., Dexter, takes exception to that Goss's statement regarding the average amount of cream secured from cows and says that his firm did a little experimenting along this line and from 100 cows of an ordinary milk producing character, produced cream which in a period of one year, gave a credit to each cow of a trifle over \$55. Partial statistics are always misleading.

MAINE DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.  
Pursuant to the call, published in the *Maine Farmer* last week, of the officers of the Maine Dairyman's Association, a meeting of creamerymen and interested dairymen was held at Auburn on Wednesday of last week, too late to be noted in our last week's issue. The object as expressed in the call was to meet together in regard to establishing a testing station for the purpose of having the cream and milk samples of patrons of different creameries tested by a disinterested expert as was referred to in the *Maine Farmer* two weeks ago.

A lively interest is growing out of this movement as it is something new and novel to reach an obstacle that has been encountered in all our cooperative dairy business. The farmers who furnish the cream and milk for the work of factories have no guarantee whatever as to the reliability of the test given to their cream, and, therefore, no certain evidence that they were accorded a just share of the returns of the business. How to overcome this weak point has been a problem to which no State or dairyman's association has found a solution. Our organization believe they have found one and will give the cream makers the right of equitable value in all their transactions. Professors of dairy schools are manifesting an interest in the matter as well as creamerymen and farmers.

Among the creamerymen and dairymen present we noted E. L. Bradford, representing the Auburn-Turner Center Dairying Association, Henry I. Mason, representing Cushman, Augusta and Turner Creameries, Z. A. Gilbert of the Turner Creamery, Prof. G. M. Goss of the Experiment station of Orono, W. E.

Abbott of the Bethel Creamery, G. A. McEdward of the Winthrop. Of dairymen, A. K. Bickford, Leed's Junction, H. D. Irish, Buckfield, Wm. Berry, Hebron, Chas. N. Wells, Minot, C. E. Wheeler, Chesterville, and others, all of them among the largest dairymen in the State.

President Alden, on calling the meeting to order stated its purpose and as but few of those present were at the other meeting, called out Mr. Bradford to explain the plan so far as developed.

In reply to the call Mr. Bradford stated that the purpose was to so handle, care for and test the samples of cream in a manner and by such disinterested and competent parties as to remove all possibility of dishonesty and incompetency in this important work.

He believed we had a plan roughly drawn up and which might be so further perfected as to insure every party involved their just share, the cream being shipped to given centers and stored where all the work could be done rather than for the expert to travel from factory to factory. The cost of shipping the samples to the central station would not be as expensive as the other.

Mr. Bradford called attention to the necessity of the creameryman having a guard over the collectors. This was to have each collector seal his samples before leaving his care and having them delivered to a keeper appointed for the purpose, and by him looked up, and at the end of the month delivered to the tester having the charge of that work.

Prof. Goss of the Orono Dairy School being called upon by President Alden, stated that while our dairying had been fairly successful yet he believed the work was in fact one-sided. As it is now farmers have no assurance that they are fairly dealt with. It matters not that the work be well done, we are unable to prove it and thus prove the claim. There never has been a time when the station has had so many complaints and so many dairymen's samples sent there to be tested as now. This shows that the relation of patron to the creamery is not being improved.

Allusion was made by some speakers to the shortcomings as met with by some of the dairymen who make the milk, and it was stated that cases of deception and attempted cheat had been discovered probably in all parts of the business. This necessitates that all points should be guarded.

C. E. Wheeler, Chesterville, said it was no use to lay all these unaccountable things to the farmers. He had known of patrons getting practically the same test month after month when in fact for one month the milk left with the cream was double that in the other. Also it is unquestioned that there are false measuring pails in the hands of collectors. In view of such facts it is not strange that dairymen are suspicious of cooperation in creamery work.

After the free discussion of the obstacles in the way of full confidence in creamery work it was

Told—That the executive board of the Maine Dairyman's Association arrange methods and means for testing the samples of milk and cream furnished to the creameries of the State.

Following the passage of the above vote this agreement was drawn up and signed as follows:

We, the undersigned representatives of the several creameries of Maine hereby agree to enter into an agreement with the Maine Dairyman's Association, whereby the samples of cream and milk from our several patrons may be received, cared for and tested by some person hereafter designated who shall be fully competent to do the work. This person to be selected and paid by the Maine Dairyman's Association and the expense to be borne by the several creameries patronizing the station, said expense to be apportioned according to amount of work done by each factory.

Signed by the Turner Center Dairying Association, E. L. Bradford, manager, and approved by Turner Creamery, Z. A. Gilbert, Pres.; H. T. Mason, Cushman Creamery; W. A. Abbott, Bethel Creamery; G. A. McEdward, Winthrop Creamery.

On adjournment of the meeting, the executive officers of the association entered at once on the duties assigned them by the above action. It is probable the first station will be located at Auburn or Lewiston on account of the locality being convenient to reach from the creameries first taking hold of it. Suitable rooms will be leased and fitted up for a laboratory for doing the work. This will be placed and kept entirely in the hands of the representation of the association.

The same authorities are to proceed at once to look up a man who, through a course of study, preparation and experience in the work is thoroughly competent for the responsibilities of so important a place. Thus, every creamery joining in the plan will have the benefit of strictly expert work, and at the same time it will be under such facilities as to enable the party in charge to turn it off in the most rapid manner practicable and therefore at comparatively low cost.

We shall keep our creamery readers fully informed in the further progress of this new departure in creamery work.

## THE MAINE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

### A Statement of Facts.

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Sec'y McKen's Items of Expenditure.  
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Institutes in Hancock Co. Jan. 5, North Sedgwick; Oct. 6, Hancock; Oct. 7, Hiram; Oct. 8, J. J. Frye, travel and expenses, 5.00; Chas. D. Woods, travel and expenses, 4.15; F. H. Gould, teams and board of speakers, 11.50.

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S. H. Goodwin, travel and exp'n's, 8.20; Chas. D. Woods, travel and exp'n's, 2.75; Ira J. Porter, expenses, 14.35; Chas. D. Woods, board of speakers, 15.00; A. L. Haines, use of hall, 10.00.

Frank S. Adams, services, travel and expenses, 27.70; W. G. Hutton, services, travel and expenses, 32.70; J. W. Dudley, travel and expenses, 78.75.

Institutes in Penobscot and Piscataquis counties. Oct. 28, Milo and Sebect; Oct. 29, Hampden and Abbot; Oct. 30, Bangor; Oct. 31, Bangor.

F. L. Harvey, travel and exp'n's, 24.92; W. M. Hutton, travel and exp'n's, 21.00; James H. Ames, services, travel and expenses, 16.00; Wm. H. Moody, travel and exp'n's, 28.65.

W. H. McDonald, board of speakers, 15.00; Chas. E. Wheeler, travel and expenses, 39.80; G. M. Goss, travel and expenses, 14.42.

J. Williams, board of speakers, 11.75; W. H. Goss, travel and expenses, 4.00; O. W. Hilton, expenses, 25.85.

Willis A. Luce, services, travel and expenses, 25.85; Sec'y McKen, expenses of party for institutes in Knox, Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, Oxford, Piscataquis and Penobscot counties, as follows:

Oct. 15, hotel for party at Portland, 2.00; telephone, .70; team to Hope, 1.00; Oct. 16, hotel for party at Union, 4.00; R. R. fare Warren to Union and return, 2.00.

Oct. 18, hotel for party at Richmond, 4.00; testing milk, 1.25; telephone, .75; Oct. 19, hotel for party at Brunswick, 6.50; carriage hire in Brunswick, 3.00; Oct. 20, telephone, 30; R. R. fare Augusta to Canton, 3.05.

Oct. 21, hotel at Rumford Falls, 2.00; hotel for party at Canton, 3.00; R. R. fare Canton to Lewiston, 1.40; hotel for party at Lewiston, 3.00; Oct. 23, carriage hire, 2.00; teams to Fairfield and Canaan, .90; hotel at Canaan, 2.00; ferry, 1.00; Oct. 25, telephone, .75.

Oct. 27, team Presque Isle to Mayville Center, 1.00; telephone, .25; 2 teams Presque Isle to Fort Fairfield, 4.00; R. R. fare Fort Fairfield to Juneau, .60; music at Fort Fairfield, 5.00.

Oct. 28, team to Blaine and board of speakers, 12.75; hotel at Blaine, .50; Oct. 29, team to Milo, 2.50; hotel at Milo, 2.00; hotel at Bangor, .50; teams Bangor to Hampden, 2.00; lunch, 30; postage, .05.

Oct. 30, hotel at Bangor, 3.25; carriage hire, 1.50; 2 sleepers Bangor to Portland, 4.00; telephone, .50; electric car fares, 1.00; Oct. 31, hotel in Portland, 3.00; mileage book, 13.75.

Institutes in Kennebec Co. Jan. 21, Winthrop; February 22, Riverside; W. J. Hutton, travel and exp'n's, 47.00; B. Walker McKen, expenses, 14.00; W. H. Harris, travel and expenses, 5.00; W. G. Hutton, travel and expenses, 30.25; F. L. Harvey, travel and expenses, 6.75.

Institutes in Cumberland and Oxford counties. February 8, Casco; Feb. 9, Waterville; Feb. 10, South Paris; Feb. 11, Peru; W. G. Hutton, services, travel and expenses, 34.15.

Bear Mountain Range, use of hall, 3.00; E. Light, expenses, 6.37; B. F. Briggs, expenses, 3.82; W. G. Hutton, expenses, 2.91; W. G. Hutton, expenses, 4.15; J. W. Dudley, expenses and travel, 14.00; Geo. N. Holland, expenses, 3.32; T. E. Skifford, expenses, 4.11.

Evening Meeting at State Fair, Lewiston, September 7, 1897. H. H. Godell, expenses, \$16.75; Lizzie M. Brown, expenses as soloist, with expenses, 16.00; F. E. Talbot, use of piano, 7.00; Mrs. A. A. Mitchell, board of party, 23.00.

Milk Testing Meetings. B. Walker McKen, expenses at milk testing meetings as follows: 1898. June 7, Exeter, \$2.00; June 8, Exeter, 3.00; June 9, Garland, 2.00; June 14, Wellington, 10.10; June 15, Brewer, 8.65; June 28 and 29, Mapleton and Caribou, 25.80; August 9, Bradford, 13.77; August 11, South Norridgewock, 10.65; August 13, Bolster's Mills, 11.50; August 16, North Alfred, 9.15; August 18, Sidney, 4.50.

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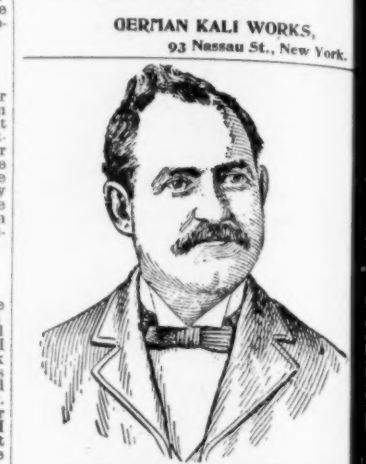
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Also Pure Ground Bone for Sale.

For prices, pamphlets, etc., address

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"Sample" The Queen...

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Fifty Varieties. Prices Low.

Send for catalogue. Full descriptions.

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Complete directions for growing strawberries.

For five names of strawberry growers.

with address, I will mail this free. Address,

W. M. O'NEILL, Esq., Peterboro, N. H.

Mention this paper.

IF YOU WANT THE

**BEST STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

and other Nursery Stock

grown in New England, send to

**GEO. F. WHEELER, Concord, Mass.**

for his Spring Catalogue.

**BLANCHARD'S**

**FISH BONE AND POTASH**

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Primo's Fish Fertilizer Works, Eastport, Maine.

will be furnished to users.

at **LIVESTOCK**

A high grade fertilizer that has given good

satisfaction, and paying results wherever used.

This fertilizer is composed of fish oil, animal

manure and sulphate of potash, the essential

components of plant food. It not only

enriches the soil, but also stimulates the

growth of the growing crops, but in its

action is of permanent benefit to the soil up

on which it is used. It is a ready remedy

for the "fertilizer burn" which is caused by

the use of the fertilizer. It is a sure

test for the fertilizer. It is a sure

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## GRAND PREMIUM.



Every lady wants a gold watch. Write the MAINE FARMER for particulars as to how to obtain this premium.

**Home Department.**

SPRING.

BY DOBA CECIL HOOPER.

Winter again gives up his feeble breath.

The mournful sigh is heard through all the

regions. The dear old monarch hath

laid down his weary head, and the

green mantle of the early spring

is upon him. The air is filled with song.

The birds are glad to sing. The

flowers are glad to bloom. The

grass is glad to grow. The

sun is glad to shine. The

moon is glad to glow. The

stars are glad to sparkle. The

clouds are glad to drift. The

waves are glad to roll. The

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sometimes meet a man who declares he can repeat whole volumes of classical lore and, possibly five minutes later he will be running around like a chicken with its head off, exclaiming, "Where in the world did I put my cane?" "Did you see anything of my hat?" This is not the kind of memory we want. The mind should be developed harmoniously and naturally. —Rural World.

For the Maine Farmer  
A WISE WOMAN'S WAY.

BY S. H. H.

A friend who was very much pre-  
judiced against washing dishes and more  
especially the cooking utensils after  
cooking the meals, determined to make  
herself like it and as she was fastidiously  
neat and loved daintiness she argued to  
herself it was because the things she  
handled were homely and ugly, unsightly,  
etc. She went to work and bought her-  
self a pretty cedar tub with brass hoops  
and made her a dozen nice linen tea  
towels, and some daps, got a large tin  
pan for the cooking vessels, and she made  
every appointment as dainty as possible.  
She said one thing necessary in  
washing dishes was to have plenty of  
hot water and to use pearline in the  
dish water to cut the grease, and to  
clean the china and silver in half the  
time. It is excellent also for the cooking  
utensils. After adopting this plan  
she said she never fretted over the duty  
of washing dishes three times a day. It  
is a homely duty, but I have never seen  
a person who loved it, but if we can  
overcome a prejudice it is a great deal  
wiser to do so.

It is a helpful thing also to utilize  
your time so as to get as much leisure  
as possible. If there is an easier, quicker  
way, learn that way; if it only gives you  
an hour a day you can rest or read  
or enjoy it. If one needs brains any-  
where, it is certainly in housekeeping;  
to make the head plan to rest the feet  
and body. It is like a general planning  
a campaign. There are battles to fight  
and it takes careful study, a wise fore-  
thought and system to manage. It's a  
mother's duty to save herself all she  
can as she is to be home-maker as well  
as housekeeper. She should give part  
of her time to her family in sweet com-  
panionship. Some of the cleanest, neat-  
est houses are not the happiest homes.  
Too much cleaning and scrubbing and  
the same old things over and over, often  
unfit one for being bright and cheerful.  
A tired, nervous, overworked mother  
and wife cannot do justice to herself,  
she seems cross when she is only tired.  
Take thought of yourself, rest, let  
something go undone, this is a "wise  
woman's way." There is so much  
nervous prostration among our sister  
women, they need to pause and see  
where they can leave off a duty, where  
they can rest.

OVER-SENSITIVENESS.

How is it possible for us in a measure  
to overcome this? How many times we  
feel that we are misjudged and not at all  
popular, when often much of the trouble  
lies within ourselves. As a rule, we  
find in life just about what we are look-  
ing for and from slight misunderstanding  
or dislike, our judgments are often  
warped.

When we hear people complain that  
they are not noticed, we can usually  
conclude that they are holding back and  
expecting others to make all the ad-  
vances.

Human nature is much the same every-  
where and if we show friendly interest  
in others, they in turn will be attracted  
toward us.

Perhaps if we are in company and  
feel ill at ease and as if no one cared  
particularly for us, it might help us to  
look around and see if there were not  
some one whom we might in some de-  
gree entertain.

In making the time pass pleasantly for  
others, we surely forget our own griev-  
ances.

We are so differently constituted, we  
are not always correct in our first im-  
pression. When tempted to condemn  
others because they are cold and un-  
social, let us try to send out a few rays  
of sunshine. Many times we shall be  
surprised at the change made by a little  
kindness and in trying to create  
warmth in others, we shall free the ice  
from our own hearts.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S DAILY BURDEN.

It is a common remark with hundreds  
of men that they wonder "what women  
do all day." Sometimes curiosity gets  
the better of a man and he asks his  
wife what she has done all day.

"Oh, a hundred and one little things,"  
she says. Then he thinks of some  
momentous scheme over which he has  
been working all day, and makes a  
mental comparison, in which his wife's  
work takes second place. He overlooks  
the fact, however, that a woman's life in  
the home is made up of "little things,"  
and that these same "little things" are  
not only necessary, but that they are ab-  
solutely vital to the even adjustment of  
the domestic machinery of his home.

They are "little" only in a woman's  
eye; they would instantly assume pro-  
portions of magnitude if the man's  
hands were to try to do them. —EDWARD  
Box in the April Ladies' Home Journal.

Some clocks strike the hours, and some  
tell the time of day only with their  
hands. So some Christians advertise  
their business, and others do it and say  
nothing about it. —A. J. Gordon, D. D.

"A PERFECT FOOD" — as Wholesome as it is Delicious.

**WALTER BAKER & CO.'S**

**BREAKFAST COCOA**

"Has stood the test of more than 20 years' use among all  
classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."

—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Costs less than ONE CENT A Cup.

Trade-Mark on Every Package.

**WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,**

Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD DISPOSITION.

Mrs. Pinkham Says a Careful Regard for Bodily Health Makes Women  
Sweet and Attractive to All.

The world is filled with sweet women who are held back from usefulness by  
some trouble of the female organs.

Restlessness and nervousness rapidly destroy sweet dispositions.

Sickly all-worn-out women cannot live happy  
lives. Nearly every woman may be well and  
happy if she will follow Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

See what Mrs. Craig says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E.  
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and  
think it is the best medicine for women  
in the world. I was so weak and nervous  
that I thought I could not live from  
one day to the next. I had prolapsus  
uteri and leucorrhoea, and thought that  
I would die. I had dragging  
pains in my back, burning  
sensation down to my feet, and so  
many miserable feelings. People  
said that I looked like a dead  
woman. Doctors tried to cure  
me, but failed. I had given up  
when I heard of the Pinkham  
medicine. I got a bottle. I did  
not have much faith in it, but  
thought I would try it, and it  
made a new woman of me. I  
wish I could get every lady in  
the land to try it, for it did for  
me what doctors could not do."

—Mrs. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a  
safeguard of woman's health is clearly proven by the  
thousands of letters constantly being received. Here  
is one from Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., Camden, N. J.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before writing to you I felt very bad, had terrible  
sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right  
side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not  
able to do anything, had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken  
half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I found myself im-  
proving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well  
that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best understands a Woman's Ills

**Young Folks.**

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold  
Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy  
and girl reading the Farmer  
who will secure a club. Write  
the office at once for particulars.

RECIPE FOR A CANDY PULL.

Take a batch of girls and boys.  
Season well with mirth and noise.  
Put them in a kitchen wide and roomy.  
Mix in lots of fun and laughter.  
Then must add, and 'ere it settle,  
Strain out everything that's sad or gloomy.  
Put molasses in a kettle.  
Vinegar and water Grogel.  
Then mix with butter and oil.  
Stir the mass with wood or metal.  
Let it boil till like a linnet.  
It has hummed for many a minute.  
Then with butter placed within it.  
Round and round the spoon you spin it.  
Into pans of oil for biscuit.  
Quick as winking then you whisk it.  
Of doors a moment risk it.  
Then around it easily frisk it.  
Next with hands all spick and span,  
Spread with butter standing handy.  
Back and forth the stuff you bandy.  
Till its light and bright and sandy.  
Pull it, Mandy; pull it, Andy.  
By and by you'll have your candy.

A SWEET BIT OF REASONING.

A small boy, who is unfamiliar with  
rural ways, was taken by his fond  
mamma for a brief stay in the country,  
says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

On a farm in a neighboring county he  
was waxed fat and sunburnt, and picked up  
a wondrous store of astonishing experiences.

One day the farmer smilingly said to  
his mother:

"Just ask your boy what he hid two  
eggs in the stable for?"

So the very first opportunity the  
mother said to the six-year-old:

"My dear, what did you do with those  
eggs you took from the hen house?"

"Oh," replied the boy, "I didn't want  
you to know about it."

"Why, that's all right," said mamma.  
"I only want to know what my boy did  
with them."

"I hid them in the stable, said the  
little fellow."

"And what for?"

"Cause it's my scheme."

"Your scheme. And what is your  
scheme?"

"Why, you see, mamma," said the  
little philosopher, "when eggs are hatched  
in a chicken house they are always little  
chickens, and I think if they were hatched  
in a stable they'd be little horses!"

Mr. Editor: I will write about Daniel  
Webster this time. He was born Jan. 18,  
1782, in Salisbury, N. H. During  
his early life, as ever after, he was very  
fond of nature. As a child Daniel was  
weak and sickly, and it was on this ac-  
count especially, that his parents, who  
understood the value of learning, were  
very anxious that he should obtain a  
good education. Had he never been a  
healthy boy, he might never have been  
the great lawyer and statesman.

As soon as Daniel was old enough, his  
mother, Mrs. Ebenezer Webster, taught  
him the alphabet. Soon after this Mr.  
Charles Chase opened a school near Elm  
Farm—the home of the Websters—and  
to this school Daniel was sent. It was  
not a large, handsome building, but a  
room in Mr. Sanborn's dwelling-house.  
There Daniel learned to read and spell.  
The next master to whom Daniel was  
sent was James Tappan. When Daniel  
had become a famous statesman Mr.  
Tappan loved to relate incidents of his  
pupil's school life. One was as follows:

"One Saturday afternoon I told the  
boys that the one who learned the most  
verses of Scripture before Monday morn-  
ing would receive a new jackknife, hold-  
ing the knife up as I spoke. Monday  
morning the boys all did well, but Daniel  
recited over seventy verses, and said he  
could say several chapters more. He got  
the knife. Daniel was always smart.  
Ezekiel was smart, but he did not come  
near Daniel."

The next teacher Daniel had was Mr.  
William Hoyt, and by careful study at  
the end of two years he excelled his  
teacher, as Mr. Hoyt could only teach  
reading, spelling, writing, and elementary  
arithmetic.

May 24, 1796, Daniel left  
Elm Farm for Exeter academy. The  
journey was made on horseback, and  
after three days of riding Daniel reached  
Exeter. He remained at the academy  
nine months. When he left Exeter acade-  
my he was placed under the care of  
Rev. Samuel Woods, D. D., of Bosworth,  
where he remained from February till

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Ask Mrs. Pinkham's







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## Grange News.

## Maine State Grange.

State Master.  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer.  
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
State Lecturer.  
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.  
State Secretary.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.  
Executive Committee.  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
HON. B. F. BARON, Auburn.  
L. W. JONES, Dexter.  
DORRIS BROWN, East Edinboro.  
Grange Grading.  
April 22—Ponahost, Pomona, Kenduskeag.  
April 23—York, Pomona, Buxton.  
April 24—Maine, Pomona, Burnham.  
State Lecturer's Appointment.

G. M. Twitchell of the Farmer has accepted an invitation to lecture before Hampden grange, Saturday afternoon, April 15. A general invitation has been extended the public to be present.

At the last meeting of Aroostook Union grange, Saturday, April 8th, the first and second degrees were conferred upon a class of fourteen. The third and fourth degrees will be conferred in two weeks and a "harvest supper" will then be partaken of.

York Pomona at Buxton the 20th. State Master Gardner is expected to be present. The Portland have from all its stations in Maine to Buxton and return, and a large gathering is expected. Trains leave Portland at 7:30 A.M. and 12:30 P.M., return to Portland at 5:00 P.M.

The Antiquarian supper held under the auspices of Manchester grange was well patronized. The programme which consisted of music, tableaux, songs, etc., was well carried out. The music by the choir, under the direction of Geo. H. Kibbith, deserves much credit. The regular meeting, April 7, was well attended and the lecturer's programme was well carried out. Next meeting, April 21.

Eureka grange, No. 113, Mapleton, took a new departure this winter and elected one of its young members to the office of master and we find it works well, for although we have had very rough weather almost every week our grange has been in attendance and tried to have good meetings. Our ladies served dinner in the dining hall for people at town meetings the 26th of March, from which we received over one hundred dollars which after paying expenses left us nearly twelve dollars for our library fund. As we are just starting a library, we are doing all we can to get money for it.

Officers elect of North Augusta grange installed April 6th, 1899, by County Deputy Charles Crowell, with 28 charter members:

Master—Everett Withee.  
Overseer—J. B. Ballard.  
Lecturer—E. E. Garland.  
Steward—Chas. C. Black.  
Assistant Steward—Geo. Fletcher.  
Chaplain—Mrs. Georgia Ballard.  
Treasurer—Silas A. Jackson.  
Secretary—Roland A. Scribner.  
Flora—Miss Beulah L. Wilson.  
Pomona—Miss M. Etha Cummings.  
Ceres—Miss Lillian B. Shaw.  
L. A. Steward—Mrs. Alice Robie.  
Gate Keeper—Chas. S. Woodward.  
These grange starts under most auspicious circumstances, in the midst of a rich farming season, surrounded by intelligent, well-to-do farmers and it will prove one of the strong organizations of Kennebec county.

Pleasant River grange, No. 109, Milo, enjoyed a pleasant visit on W. Deputy Wilson Coburn, April 7. He found the grange small in numbers but in good working order, and he strongly urged the need of a united effort to increase the membership, offering good suggestions as to methods for doing it, holding out strong hopes that we might be assisted in that work by a visit from W. State Lecturer Cook. We trust that such may be the case, and that those who are blessed with a liberal harvest. We understand that the W. D. intends soon to visit every grange in his jurisdiction, this being the third one visited, and the storm of Saturday preventing him from visiting Resolute grange, Brownville. Bro. Coburn is an earnest worker.

## Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, The angel of death has again visited Eureka grange and taken another link from the fraternal chain which binds us in our endeavor to remove every obstacle to our worthy sister Susan M. Casey, therefore be it resolved, That while we the members of Eureka grange bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doth all things well, we do not the less mourn for the loss of our sister, and from our midst on the 10th of February, and we do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted relatives, especially to the bereaved husband where home is now desolate. That in the death of Sister Casey, her husband has lost a devoted and loving wife, her children a devoted mother, and our fraternal chain has been weakened by the loss of one of its links. Therefore be it resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this grange, and a copy sent to the *Maine Farmer* and *Maine Farmer for publication*.

## THE FARMER'S MOVEMENT.

In New Hampshire the movement by the farmers, conducted by the State grange the past winter, has wrought a change in laws relating to education, and very materially equalized the conditions there. It was a big subject to grapple with, firmly entrenched by custom and supported by educational interests, but the battle was fought and won by the farmers and the influence of the grange is stronger to-day than ever.

In Maine this influence centered around certain central proposed and existing legislation and not in favor of new measures, but in each case where the State grange, representing the farmers, made the fight it won a victory, preventing an increase of salaries and securing radical changes in the law of '97, relating to highway commissioners. Had the organization been perfected to cover other equally, or more important matters, no one questions the result. In the legislature of 1901, there are indications that the farmers will occupy a stronger position and wield a greater influence. Taxation in its broad application should be discussed early and late, and the relation different classes of property bear to each other and the State, and present inequalities be corrected.

The repeal of the law creating the governor's council bids fair to engender attention, while that creating the office of State auditor is to be determined at the next State election. This is one of the most important questions to be decided by the people and it behooves our departments to legitimate topics for debate and consideration and should be thoroughly discussed. All money for State expenditure comes by taxation and the tax payers own it, and it behooves us to see that every appropriation is justified and every expenditure in accordance with law.

## AN IDEAL REPORT.

Below we present what seems to us an ideal report from the Master of a subordinate grange to the State Master. It indicates the conception of what the order is, by one of the younger grangers: BERTWICK, MAINE, March 27, 1899. To the Worthy Master of Maine State Grange.

In accordance with the regulation requiring a report of the masters of subordinate granges at the end of the March quarter, I respectfully submit the following: As far as reported by the Secretary all patrons are in good standing at the present time. Our whole number of members is 95. The work of the grange has consisted chiefly of the exchange of ideas on the work and occasional entertainments and feasts. The Pomona has met with us once and many of our members have taken the higher degree and a few the highest. The Treasurer reports a prosperous financial condition, with bills paid and money in the treasury. The Lecturer has taken an unusual interest in his work and performs his duties creditably. In fact, all officers have been regular in attendance, and have shown a decided liking for the work in hand at each meeting. The members in general have attended regularly, which has been largely due to the efforts of the officers and no members have been suspended nor expelled.

expelled for any reason whatever. A better acquaintance and more friendly relations in the community have been produced by associations in the grange hall. All members as a rule have been willing to cooperate in the work and contribute their quotas to the payment of its financial obligations. Our proximity to the adjoining grange in Somersworth, New Hampshire, has helped to make our members more energetic and created a pleasant rivalry. We have now been organized only one year and the results of the grange, as a social and agricultural order, have far exceeded our expectations. This we are much inclined to attribute largely to the untiring efforts and extended experience of your deputy organizer, Mr. Seth Sinton of Saco. We think, although we have not said it, that there is a fair prospect for us before very long to become the "banter" grange of the county. Yours in faith, hope and charity, with fidelity.

Mrs. MINNIE SPENCER,  
Master of Berwick Grange.

The Farmer has received a large and very attractive and suggestive picture entitled "Return from the War" from the enterprising manufacturing McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. It represents a farm scene with the reaper at work, but the aged father has left the team and is running to greet the son just returning from the war. In the distance is the farm home and on one side appears a little child, but the joy in the father's face tells the whole story.

E. E. Davis & Co., the Augusta clothiers and hatters, are prepared for a large trade this spring—their spring stock is ready—our readers will do well to give them a call. You may be sure of fair treatment.

## Market Reports.

## REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)  
LIVE STOCK YARDS, April 12, 1899.

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Veals
At Brighton.				
A. B. Perry.	18	25		
Wardwell & McIntire.	18	42		
Philbrick & McIntire.	16	44		
W. D. Foss & Son.	11	10		
C. E. Carville.	8			
H. M. Lowe.	10	70		
M. S. Foss & Son.	24	117		
H. W. Wormwell.	13	16		
At Watertown.				
A. C. Foss.	16			
A. B. Perry.	12			
R. W. Foss & Son.	8	18		
G. Harris.	11			
F. J. Courser.	18	12		
Brook & Wood.	29	29		
W. F. Wallace.	36	103		

## WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,675; hogs, 7,564; hogs, 35, 266; veals, 1,502; horses, 570.  
MAINE STATE AT MARKET.  
Cattle, 227; sheep, —; hogs, —; veals, 512; horses, 60.  
LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.  
From this port for the week, 2,894 cattle, 3,180 sheep and 249 horses. English market for State cattle is slow and with sales at Liverpool, 11@11½c; at London, 11@11½c; at London, 11@11½c.

## HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

Cattle via E. R. arrived early at the yards which helped make up a total of 3,675 head of cattle. Maine was well represented with store and beef stock. The beef cattle of the better class ½c higher while ordinary cattle were firm in price. The general tone of the market for cattle was more active at 2½c@3½c. The market for sheep was slow and with sales at Liverpool, 11@11½c; at London, 11@11½c; at London, 11@11½c.

## CATTLE VIA E. R. ARRIVED EARLY AT THE YARDS.

At 4:00 P.M. and also made sales at \$30@40. P. A. Berry sold 2 ordinary cows at \$35 each and from these figures up to \$55. C. W. Cheney sold 2 choice cows at \$50 each, 15 cows from \$35@40. J. S. Henry sold 5 milkers for \$250, the lot of \$80 each. A. C. Foss sold 1 pair of working oxen, getting 6 ft. 7 in. at \$135, 2 heifers at \$30 each, 1 extra milch cow \$45. Thompson & McIntire sold 13 cows at \$30@40, 2 at \$35 each. H. M. Lowe sold 3 cows at \$30@40. M. D. Hill sold 3 cows at \$30@40. Brick & Wood sold 2 cows at \$35@40.

## STORE FIGURES—No improvement in prices with sales of suckers at \$1.00@1.15 and sales of shoats at \$2.50@3.50.

## BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, April 12, 1899.  
Flour, Corn and Oats.  
The flour market is quiet today. From the wheat standpoint the market looks firm, but trade is dull, with trade in quiet. Oats quiet.

## Hay, Straw and Feed.

The tendency of prices on hay is firmer, especially for good, with higher quotations noted. Straw is steady, with milled quiet. Hay, \$10@14.50; fancy jobbing lots, \$15@17; rye straw, \$10@15; sack spring barn, \$16; sack winter, \$17.75; middlings, \$15.75@18.50; mixed feed, \$16.75@18.

## Pork.

Pork and lard are steady. Beef is selling rather better at steady prices. Steers, 7½c@8c; calves, 8c@9c; hogs, 9c@10c; muttons, 10c@11c; veals, 11c@12c; fowls, 12c@13c; ducks, 13c@14c; geese, 14c@15c; turkeys, 15c@16c; chickens, 16c@17c; eggs, 18c@19c; butter, 20c@21c; cheese, 22c@23c; milk, 24c@25c; cream, 26c@27c; ice, 28c@29c; coal, 30c@31c; wood, 32c@33c; lumber, 34c@35c; shingles, 36c@37c; slate, 38c@39c; brick, 40c@41c; tiles, 42c@43c; pipes, 44c@45c; cement, 46c@47c; lime, 48c@49c; sand, 50c@51c; gravel, 52c@53c; crushed stone, 54c@55c; granite, 56c@57c; marble, 58c@59c; soap, 60c@61c; candles, 62c@63c; kerosene, 64c@65c; oil, 66c@67c; vinegar, 68c@69c; molasses, 70c@71c; sugar, 72c@73c; coffee, 74c@75c; tea, 76c@77c; spices, 78c@79c; fruit, 80c@81c; vegetables, 82c@83c; nuts, 84c@85c; berries, 86c@87c; preserves, 88c@89c; jams, 90c@91c; marmalades, 92c@93c; pickles, 94c@95c; relishes, 96c@97c; condiments, 98c@99c; seasonings, 100c@101c; essences, 102c@103c; extracts, 104c@105c; perfumes, 106c@107c; cosmetics, 108c@109c; toiletries, 110c@111c; stationery, 112c@113c; books, 114c@115c; papers, 116c@117c; maps, 118c@119c; globes, 120c@121c; toys, 122c@123c; games, 124c@125c; puzzles, 126c@127c; riddles, 128c@129c; jokes, 130c@131c; stories, 132c@133c; poems, 134c@135c; songs, 136c@137c; plays, 138c@139c; operas, 140c@141c; ballets, 142c@143c; comedies, 144c@145c; tragedies, 146c@147c; histories, 148c@149c; biographies, 150c@151c; autobiographies, 152c@153c; travel, 154c@155c; science, 156c@157c; philosophy, 158c@159c; religion, 160c@161c; politics, 162c@163c; law, 164c@165c; medicine, 166c@167c; agriculture, 168c@169c; commerce, 170c@171c; industry, 172c@173c; art, 174c@175c; literature, 176c@177c; music, 178c@179c; sports, 180c@181c; recreation, 182c@183c; education, 184c@185c; health, 186c@187c; beauty, 188c@189c; fashion, 190c@191c; social, 192c@193c; domestic, 194c@195c; military, 196c@197c; naval, 198c@199c; aviation, 200c@201c; space, 202c@203c; time, 204c@205c; space, 206c@207c; time, 208c@209c; space, 210c@211c; time, 212c@213c; space, 214c@215c; 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